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WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP (MICROSOFT CORPORATION) ONE LIBERTY PLACE - 46TH FLOOR PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			EXAMINER FABER, DAVID	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	
DATE MAILED: 04/19/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/805,045

Applicant(s)

LANDER, RICHARD ERIC

Examiner

David Faber

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 March 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/19/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the application filed 19 March 2004.
This action is made Non-Final.
2. Claims 1-30 are pending. Claims 1, 11, 17, and 21 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 19 March 2004 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Drawings

4. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 401(a), 401(b), and 401(c). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective

action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1, 6-9, 11-13, 15-17, 20, and 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

7. Claim 1 recites the limitation, "producing a first process for generating an XSLT transform, wherein said first process generates at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform, and wherein said first process is designed to incorporate a second process for generating an XSLT transform;" Examiner is unsure how many XSLT transforms are generated since Applicant uses the term for each function without distinction from each transform. For example, a first process generating an XSLT transform, a second process for generating an XSLT transform, and output XSLT transform. Examiner unsure if these are separate transforms, or one transform overall. Therefore, within in this Office Action, Examiner will view as one XSLT transform overall being created for Claim 1.

8. Claims 6 and 26 recites the second process is an XSLT transform, while in Claim 1 recites the second process for generating an XSLT transform. Examiner is unsure what Applicant means by Claim 6 on how the second process became a XSLT

transform viewed as an object, while Claim 1 discloses a second process as an action for creating make the Claim vague and indefinite. Examiner believes Applicant meant to disclose an XSLT transformation occurs. Therefore, throughout this Office action, Examiner views the limitation as an XSLT transformation.

9. Claim 7, and 27 recites the limitation, "placing at least one prefabricated XSLT transformation into said output XSLT transform." Examiner is unsure what Applicant means by the term, "prefabricated" since the term is more known in manufacturing and assembly practice, and not in the practice of document processing. Therefore, throughout this Office action, Examiner views the term in the limitation as "at least one "generated" XSLT transform into said output XSLT transform.

10. Claim 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20, 28, and 29 recites the limitation, "XSLT template". Since Applicant states an XSLT transform is a stylesheet, Examiner is unsure why Applicant is inconsistently using different terms having the same meaning since a stylesheet is an XSLT template. Therefore, throughout this Office action, Examiner views an XSLT template as a stylesheet.

11. Claims 9, 15, 16, 17, and 29 recite "an abstracted named XSLT template" in the claim limitation. Examiner is unsure what Applicant means by "abstracted named" since almost any type of named file could viewed as an abstract name. Therefore, throughout this Office action, Examiner views the term in the limitation as "named XSLT template."

12. Claim 12 recites the term interoperability within the limitation. Examiner is unsure what the Applicant means by the use of the word within the limitation. Therefore, throughout this Office action, Examiner will view interoperability as readability.

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13. Claim 13 recites the limitation, "prefabricated transforms that can be incorporated into said output XSLT transform." Examiner is unsure what Applicant means by the term, "prefabricated" since the term is more known in manufacturing and assembly practice, and not in the practice of document processing. Therefore, throughout this Office action, Examiner views the term in the limitation as "generated" transforms that can be incorporated into said output XSLT transform.

14. Claim 20 recites the limitation "comprising a third component..." Examiner is unsure if this is a new third component or the same third component from claim 18. Therefore, there is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

15. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 11-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

For your reference, below is a section from MPEP 2105 :

(a) Functional Descriptive Material: "Data Structures" Representing Descriptive Material Per Se or Computer Programs Representing Computer Listings Per Se
Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer. See, e.g., Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. Similarly, computer programs claimed as computer listings per se, i.e., the descriptions or

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expressions of the programs, are not physical "things." They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. Such claimed computer programs do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. Accordingly, it is important to distinguish claims that define descriptive material per se from claims that define statutory inventions.

Computer programs are often recited as part of a claim. Office personnel should determine whether the computer program is being claimed as part of an otherwise statutory manufacture or machine. In such a case, the claim remains statutory irrespective of the fact that a computer program is included in the claim. The same result occurs when a computer program is used in a computerized process where the computer executes the instructions set forth in the computer program. Only when the claimed invention taken as a whole is directed to a mere program listing, i.e., to only its description or expression, is it descriptive material per se and hence nonstatutory.

Since a computer program is merely a set of instructions capable of being executed by a computer, the computer program itself is not a process and Office personnel should treat a claim for a computer program, without the computer-readable medium needed to realize the computer program's functionality, as nonstatutory functional descriptive material. When a computer program is claimed in a process where the computer is executing the computer program's instructions, Office personnel should treat the claim as a process claim. See paragraph IV.B.2(b), below. When a computer program is recited in conjunction with a physical structure, such as a computer memory, Office personnel should treat the claim as a product claim.

16. Claims 11-16, and 21-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claims appear to be claiming "software systems" i.e. systems without hardware indication, which is computer program per se. Since the computer program is not embodied on a tangible computer readable medium, they appear non-statutory.

17. Claims 17-20 are rejected since a XSLT transform is being described as a computer program per se and is not claimed as embodied in a computer-readable media and is thus, nonstatutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

18. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

19. Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10-14, 20-24, 26-28 and 30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kwok et al (US PGPub 2005/0050000, filed 9/2/2003).

As per independent Claim 1, Kwok et al discloses a method comprising:

- Producing an input file that identifies at least one data pattern from an XML source file (Paragraph 0044: a file comprising markup document is embodied with an XML document and a DTD document OR XML Schema. In addition, DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)
- producing a first process for generating an XSLT transform, wherein said first process generates at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform, and wherein said first process is designed to incorporate a second process for generating an XSLT transform (Applicant admits in the specification (Paragraph 0009) that XSLT transform is a stylesheet (being both words are equivalent of each other) Therefore (FIG 3, FIG 5; Paragraph 0045-0046: Two different processes are used to generate two features for generating an

XSLT transform. The first process is generating presentation rules, while a second process is generating content rules wherein the second process and first processes are incorporated to produce a XSLT transform or stylesheet)

- incorporating said second process into said first process, (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047) wherein said second process uses said input file to generate second feature of said out XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0045: content rules are generated according the markup document)

As per dependent Claim 2, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- said input file identifies at least one data pattern from an XML source file by identifying at least one Xpath expression (DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)

As per dependent Claim 3, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- said input file also identifies at least one output data format for a new file (system also receives device information about the target device that include specifications about the type of device, such as the preferred language, displaying the second of markup documents (Paragraph 0031)

As per dependent Claim 4, Kwok et al discloses a method:

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- an Input file can comprise of subfiles which would include device information subfile(Paragraph 0031) , and input document that contain Xpath expressions (Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)

As per dependent Claim 6, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- said second process is an XSLT transform (FIG 2, FIG 5 (514-516))

As per dependent Claim 7, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- wherein second process includes a process for placing at least one prefabricated XSLT transform into said output XSLT transform (Paragraph 0047; FIG 5: content rules (transform) and presentation rules (another transform) that were generated are placed together into an transformation file (output XSLT transform file))

As per dependent Claim 8, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- wherein second process generates at least one XSLT template corresponding to the at least one data pattern from an XML source file (Since an XSLT template is stylesheet, and a stylesheet includes templates, a stylesheet is created based on content rules and presentation rules in which the rules reflect to the data patterns from the document (FIG 3,5)

As per dependent Claim 10, Kwok et al discloses a method wherein said input file conforms to an XML schema (Paragraph 0035, 0044-0045)

As per independent Claim 11, Kwok et al discloses a system comprising:

- an input file containing at least one Xpath expression (Paragraph 0044: a file comprising markup document is embodied with an XML document and a DTD document OR XML Schema. In addition, DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)
- a first XSLT transform for generating at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform; wherein said first XSLT transform incorporates a second XSLT transform for generating at least one second feature of an output XSLT transform; and (Applicant admits in the specification (Paragraph 0009) that XSLT transform is a stylesheet (being both words are equivalent of each other) Therefore (FIG 3, FIG 5; Paragraph 0045-0046: Two different processes are used to generate two features for generating an XSLT transform. The first process is generating presentation rules, while a second process is generating content rules wherein the second process and first processes are incorporated to produce a XSLT transform or stylesheet)
- a process in said second XSLT transform for generating an XSLT template or a portion thereof based on said at least one Xpath expression. (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047) wherein said second process uses said input

file to generate second feature of said output XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0045: content rules are generated according the markup document)

As per dependent Claim 12, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- wherein the input file conforms to an XML schema designed for interoperability with said second XSLT transform (Paragraph 0035, 0044: XML schema documents may be used.)

As per dependent Claim 13, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- prefabricated transforms that can be incorporated into said output XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0047; FIG 5: content rules (transform) and presentation rules (another transform) that were generated are placed together into an transformation file (output XSLT transform file))

As per dependent Claim 14, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- at least one identification of a new file data format in said input file. (an Input file can comprise of subfiles which would include device information subfile (system also receives device information about the target device that include specifications about the type of device, such as the preferred language, displaying the second of markup documents (Paragraph 0031) , and input document that would contain Xpath expressions (Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5))

As per dependent Claim 20, Kwok et al discloses a third component for inserting at least one prefabricated XSLT template into an output XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0047; FIG 5: content rules and presentation rules that were generated are placed together into an transformation file (output XSLT transform file)

As per independent Claim 21, Kwok et al discloses a means:

- means for reading an input file that identifies at least one data pattern from an XML source file; and file (Paragraph 0044: a file comprising markup document is embodied with an XML document and a DTD document OR XML Schema. In addition, DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)
- means for generating at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform with a first process; and means for incorporating a second process for generating an XSLT transform into said first process, and (Applicant admits in the specification (Paragraph 0009) that XSLT transform is a stylesheet (being both words are equivalent of each other) Therefore (FIG 3, FIG 5; Paragraph 0045-0046: Two different processes are used to generate two features for generating an XSLT transform. The first process is generating presentation rules, while a second process is generating content rules wherein the second process and first processes are incorporated to produce a XSLT transform or stylesheet)

- means for said second process to use said input file to generate at least one second feature of said output XSLT transform. (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047) wherein said second process uses said input file to generate second feature of said output XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0045: content rules are generated according the markup document)

As per dependent Claim 22, Claim 22 recites similar limitations as Claim 2 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 23, Claim 23 recites similar limitations as Claim 3 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 24, Claim 24 recites similar limitations as Claim 4 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 26, Claim 26 recites similar limitations as Claim 6 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 27, Claim 27 recites similar limitations as Claim 7 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 28, Claim 28 recites similar limitations as Claim 8 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 30, Claim 30 recites similar limitations as Claim 10 and is similar rejected under rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

20. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 17-19 and 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kwok et al (US PGPub 2005/0050000, filed 9/2/2003)

As per dependent claim 5, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose using said first process to override a call initiated by said second process with a call to a portion of said first process for generating said at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of the invention for a process or a thread to interrupt another process/thread being processed by CPU operated by process schedulers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with process interrupt since it would have provided the benefit of interrupting process/threads by prioritizing process/threads with higher priority to be processed.

As per independent Claim 17, Kwok et al discloses a transform comprising:

- a first component for transforming at least one section of an input file into an XSLT template or portion thereof; and (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047) wherein a component uses said input file to generate a stylesheet.

(Paragraph 0045: content rules are generated according the markup document)

However, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose a second component to call to an abstract named XSLT template. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet from memory, wherein listed as an abstract address, that could be used for future processes and operations. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality retrieving information for future operations.

As per dependent Claims 18 and 19, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose a third component for identifying at least one namespace prefix from the input file and generating a header for an output XSLT transform including said namespace prefix and a fourth component for generating a temporary namespace and inserting it into said header for an output XSLT transform. However, it would have been obvious during the transformation for an individual to recognize namespaces prefixes in a file and copy and paste in the header portion of a new document or stylesheet. In addition, a individual could create a new (temporary) namespace and place it the header of a new stylesheet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with a individual ability to copy and paste code from one file to another file since it would have provided the benefit of creating an customizable stylesheet or with desired presentation characteristics.

As per dependent Claim 25, Claim 25 recites similar limitations as Claim 5 and is similar rejected under rationale.

21. Claims 9, 15 and 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kwok et al (US PGPub 2005/0050000, filed 9/2/2003) in further view of Li et al (US Patent #6,799,299, filed 9/23/1999)

As per dependent Claim 9, Kwok et al fails to specifically discloses wherein said second process includes a call to an abstract named XSLT template that can be used by said first process to initiate the insertion of additional features into said at least one XSLT template. However, Li et al discloses the combination of a first stylesheet with a second stylesheet. Thus, combining stylesheets would have the features or elements of one of the stylesheet incorporated or inserted into the other stylesheet when the two are combined. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with Li et al's method since Li et al's method would have provided a customizable method of creating customizable stylesheets for converting documents.

In addition, Kwok et al and Li et al fail to specifically disclose including a call to an abstract named XSLT template that can be used by said first process. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet from memory, wherein listed as an abstract address, that could be used for future processes and operations. In conjunction with Li et al, the first stylesheet may be retrieved, and then another process may combined the first

stylesheet with the second stylesheet. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's and Li et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality retrieving information for future operations.

As per dependent claims 15, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose a process in said first XSLT transform to override a call to an abstract named template initiated by said second XSLT transform with a call to a portion of said first XSLT transform for generating said at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform and a process in said second XSLT transform to call an abstract named XSLT template.

However, it was well-known in the art at the time of the invention for a process or a thread to interrupt another process/thread being processed by CPU operated by process schedulers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with process interrupt since it would have provided the benefit of interrupting process/threads by prioritizing process/threads with higher priority to be processed.

In addition, Li et al discloses the combination of a first stylesheet with a second stylesheet. Thus, combining stylesheets would have the features or elements of one of the stylesheet incorporated or inserted into the other stylesheet when the two are combined. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with Li et al's method since Li et al's method would have provided a customizable method of creating customizable stylesheets for converting documents.

Furthermore, Kwok et al and Li et al fail to specifically disclose including a call to an abstract named XSLT template. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet from memory, wherein listed as an abstract address, that could be used for future processes and operations. In conjunction with Li et al, the first stylesheet may be retrieved, and then another process may combined the first stylesheet with the second stylesheet. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's and Li et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality retrieving information for future operations.

As per dependent Claim 29, Claim 29 recites similar limitations as Claim 9 and is similar rejected under rationale.

Conclusion

22. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

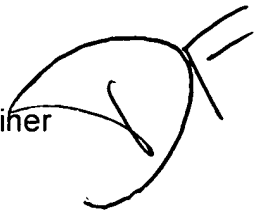
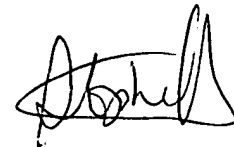
- Bravery et al (US 2003/0037076): Discloses style sheet generation.
- Yalcinalp (US Patent #6,507,857): Discloses XSL style sheets to include components for transformation.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David Faber
Patent Examiner
AU 2178

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'David Faber', written over a circular stamp or mark.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Stephen Hong', written in a cursive style.

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER